AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Vestibule Litigation. CHICAGO, July 6 .- The victory gained by the Pullman company over its rival, the Wagner, has been turned to naught, at least for some time to come. The Wagner people are now again at liberty to use not only the vestibule ears, which they have been doing right along. but all the accompanying devices as well, which the Pullmans have been laying stress upon. Just before Judge Gresham left for the East. last evening, on his way to Europe, the counsel for the Wagner Palace-car Company and for the Pullman company were called before him and notified that he and Judge Biodgett had decided to dissolve the injunction issued against the Wagner company in the Pullman application for a preliminary injunction. No reasons were given by the judges, but the inference was that they, upon looking further into the case, had concluded there was no valid ground for interfering with the Wagner company. By this action all proceedings in the celebrated vestibule litigation are stopped until the matter can come up for trial in the regular way, which will probably not be for over a year. In the mean-time the Wagner company will give bonds.

Referring to the above report, the attorney for the Pullman company stated this evening that the injunction against the Wagner company using vestibule cars had been dismissed, but that the court has directed that the Wagner company give a bond to the Pullman company to secure all damages and profits until the final hearing. On condition that they give such bond the injunction heretofore granted will be held in abeyance. This means, the attorney claimed, that the judges still think the Pullman patents good, but that, considering the inconvenience of the public and the importance of the matter involved, they will not force them to change their cars till final hearing. The attorney added that the court has ordered the proofs taken during the summer, so that the case can be heard probably in September or October, at which time the Pullman company feel certain the injunction will be put into force and made perpetual.

This Year's Track Building.

CHICAGO, July 6 .- The Railway Age, in its forthcoming issue, will say: "Contrary to the general expectations at the commencement of the year, and in spite of the uncertainty and danger in regard to railway investments which the action of national and State authorities have caused, the work of adding to the railway mileage of the country has continued to go on at a rapid rate, and the aggregate of track laid during the past six months proves to be actually greater than has ever been reported in the same period, with the exception of last year, when our record for the first half showed 3.754 miles laid, the total for the year reaching almost 13,000 miles. Our detailed record shows that, between Jan. 1 and July 1, of the present year, 3,320 miles of main line-not including sidings-was laid in the United States. This mileage is divided among 168 lines, and indicates what is to be a characteristic of railway construction this year-that it will be made up by the building of a great number of comparatively short roads instead of being composed, to a large degree, of long lines built by a few com-

Cutting the Rates Deeper. Yesterday east-bound rates on several classes of freight dropped still lower. Now it is said that the Lake Shore is pressing the fight. The gates on dressed meats from Indianapolis to New York dropped to 16 cents per 100 pounds, to Boston 25 cents, and to Buffalo only 101 cents; the rate on hogs to New York 184 cents, to Boston 23; cents, and to Buffalo 11; cents per 100 pounds. On cattle the break was the worst, the rate being reduced to 9 cents to New York, 4 cents to Boston, and but 7 cents to Buffalo. In green hides the rate went off 71 cents. On Fertilizers, horns, hoofs, etc., the rate went off 24 cents per 100 pounds, and an impression preyail that another drop will follow to-day. The more conservative freight men begin to think the rate war will reach grain next week, if it has got already in a secret way.

Meets with the Approval of the Ticket Agents. No one felt the cutting off of commissions on he sales of tickets more than the agent at the country stations and larger towns on the lines of roads, consequently the raising of the boybott by the Bee-line has stirred them up, as they think it means a return to the payment of comnissions, which doubtless it does, as the roads which were boycotted continue to pay commissions all through this territory. The feeling of the agents in the matter is demonstrated by the numerous letters of congratulation the passenger officials of the Bee-line are receiving, every agent saying we hope it means the resumption of the payment of commission; but should it not, we will do our best to help the Bee-line in | debate. the steps they have taken regarding the boycott of the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago & Rock Island and several other Western lines.

Improving Live-Stock Equipments.

During the last few months a great many orders have been placed by Western roads for the construction of a better class of equipment for carry live stock, and many of the cars are admirable specimens of good design and workmanship. The most noticeable of the improvements is in double-deck cars for the transportation of hogs and sheep. For a long time the roads were adverse to using double-deck cars, because it was feared that there would be difficulty in obtaining proportionate pay to the increased carrying capacity. A fairly barmonious greement has now been entered into by most of the companies interested, to charge by the weight of the stock carried, and this enables the roads to employ double-deck cars to an advant-

Rate-Cutting at Chicago,

CHICAGO, July 6 .- The Erie road, to-day, cut the dressed-beef rate to 17; cents per hundred pounds from Chicago to New York, and the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt lines met the reduction. The rate on cattle dropped to 91 cents. All the roads made a rate of 20 cents on provislops. Erie continues to show fight, and will in all probability make another effort to retain its differential by putting in a rate of 15 cents on dressed beef to-day.

Personal, Local and State Notes. D. Carlos Morgan was yesterday appointed agent of the Indianapolis & Vincennes road at

West Newton. The station on the Logansport division of the ennsylvania lines, beretofore known as Gunum, will bereafter be known as Dedham.

On July 5 E. St. John, general manager of e Chicago & Rock Island road, celebrated the enty-fifth year of his service with that road. The Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Comany has abandoned the project of building a anch from Marengo to French Lick Springs. Harry Wetsell, general agent of the Vandalia this point, who has been quite ill for a few ys, was so much better yesterday that he was his office for a short time.

Jen. John McNulta, receiver of the Wabseh id, is to remove from Bloomington, Ind., to icago for permanent residence. He will here-

ler give his attention to railroading. C. E. Henderson, general manager of the Onio, Indiana & Western road, has gone to the Atlantic coast for a three or four weeks' tarry, for the benefit of his health. His wife accom-

The Indiana Midland road is said to have uphill work to pay operating expenses. Better things are looked for, however, when the new crops begin to move, and there is a better demand for soft coals.

The Pennsylvania Company now expect to begin running their trains between Cincinnati and Chicago, over the Red Bank division and the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago road, on the 18th of this month.

President McKeen, of the Vandalia, has given orders that the men in the shops on their lines. be kept at work regardless of the light freight traffic just now. If there is not enough repairing to do, then put the men on to new work, are

The Pennsylvania Company have been using the Finlay center truck under several of their freight cars of 80,000 pounds capacity and so pleased are they with its performance that they have decided to equip 200 of their large cars

On last Saturday an express train on the Wabash road ran from Danville, Ill., to Toledo, O., 249 miles, in five hours and twenty-eight minutes. From Defiance to Toledo, fifty-one miles, the run was made in fifty-six minutes. Here

The officers of the Indianapolis car-works fear that they will be obliged to shut down temporarily for want of iron, the strikes at the mills East cutting down the supply. The company has now on hand only sufficient iron to run them until the middle of next week.

the track is straight and level.

The places of most of the 110 men who struck the shops of the L., N. A & C. road in New Ibany last week have been filled, partly by emloying new men and the remainder by transerring men from other shops on their lines there a reduction in force had been contem-

Charles Dunlap, who has just been appointed aperintendent of the Chicago, Kans as & No-

brasks road, but a few years ago was a brakeman on one of the Ludianapolis roads. He then went on to a Western line as yard-master, and now comes to the front as one of the bright railroad men of the West.

The Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland comwholly independent of the Ohio, Indiana & Western. They are having several mogul engines built at the Brooks locomotive-works, a number of new passenger coaches at Dayton, and will soon be in the market for several hundred freight cars of different descriptions.

C. W. Fairbanks has gone to Boston, Mass., and expects to be absent a week or more. This gives some color to the statement that there is a possibility that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is to gather in the Ohio, Indiana & Western road. This road, in connection with the Erie, would give the A., T. & S. F. a good Eastern outlet over the Midland and more direct lines than those via Chicago.

The local railway auditors have just received from the Interstate-commerce Commission a pamphlet for their guidance in making a report to the commission for the year ending June 30. The railways are required to file their reports on or before Sept. 15 of each year. The necessary blank books accompany the instructions. Uniformity of detail is urged. The value of the reports to Congress and to the public is dependent on their acuracy and completeness.

An Eastern paper puts in circulation a rumor that a new syndicate has been formed, at the head of which is Mr. C. W. Fairbanks, president of the Terre Haute & Peoria (formerly the Illinois Midland), which intends to form a new through line between Detroit and Omaha. The object is to secure control of the Wabash Western, from Detroit to Logansport, a branch of the Pennsylvania from Logansport to the Indiana State line, the Toledo, Peoria & Western to Keokuk, and the Keokuk & Western to Humiston, Ia., the Humiston & Shenandosh to Shennandosh, and the Omaha & St. Louis from Shenandosh to Omaha. This will establish a direct through line from Detroit to Omaha without the necessity of constructing a single mile of new road. The Terre Haute & Peoria (Illi-nois Midland) is to be a part of the system. It is understood that the capital for the purchase of the lines has been secured.

. It has been a matter of surprise in railroad circles that the trains of the Pennsylvania lines have for the last few months been arriving at Indianapolis so much more promptly, now seldom being late, while before J. J. Turner was transferred trom the Indianapolis to the Pittsburg division they were usually from one to five hours late. Inquiry brought out the fact that Mr. Turner, on reaching Pittsburg, found that his predecessor, as superintendent of the P., C. & St. L. division had been offering rewards for the runs with the fast express trains. He promptly cut off this inducement to firemen to save coal at the expense of making the time. and gave notice that the men on the footboard would be expected to make the time, and the company would furnish the coal for them to do so, regardless of expense. Since this has been the understanding late trains have been few.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The House Considers the Mills Bill, and the Sugar Tariff Comes Up for Discussion.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The speaker pro tem. laid before the House a message from the President, returning, without his approval, the bill granting a pension to Julia Walch.

Mr. Hauten, of Missouri, presented the report of the conferees on the agricultural bill, to the effect that they had reached an agreement upon all points of difference except the Senate amendment appropriating \$100,000 for sorghum sugar experiments.

The report was adopted, and the conferees were directed to insist upon their disagreement to this amendment.

Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, presented the conference report on the bill to ratify the act creating the county of Jan Juan, New Mexico. Agreed

The regular order was then demanded, being s yes and nay vote on the passage of the landgrant forfeiture bill, and the vote was taken, resulting year 177, nays 8, so the bill was passed. The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the pending paragraph being that relating to iron or steel railway fishplates, or splice bars.

Mr. Buchanan's motion to strike out the paragraph was rejected. The reading of the bill then progressed rapidly, motions made on the Republican side to strike out many of the paragraphs being rejected, generally without division and with little

Mesers. Farquahar, of New York, Adams, of Illinois, and Spooner, of Rhode Island, protested against the reduction of duty on files and the imposition of an ad valorem rate. The Democrats refrained from replying, and upon a standing vote Mr. Farquahar's amendment increasing and scaling the duties in proportion to the size of the files prevailed by a vote of 64 to 61. Mr. Mills, however, demanded tellers, and the result was reversed-yeas, 63; nays, 70, and

the amendment was rejected. On motion of Mr. Vance, of Connecticut, with the assent of Mr. Mills, and amid some sarcastic laughter from the Republicans, the paragraph imposing a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on wood screws was stricken out. thus restoring the present rate of duty.

Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, opposed the reduction

of the duty on lead ore, and quoted from the leading Democratic paper of that Territory, protesting against the reduction and declaring that the Democratic party of Idaho was aptagonistic to it. It would have, he said, an injurious effect upon silver mining, as, in the lowgrade mines, much reliance was placed upon the lead which was mined in the process of silvermining. He offered an amendment restoring the existing duty, and providing that a combination of lead ore with gold or silver ore shall not be exempt from the duty on lead ore.

ment, and argued that many silver, mines in the West were worked because the lead paid the operating expenses, and, if the duty on lead were stricken down, the mines could not be worked. The amendment was lost by a tie vote, 62 to 62. Mr. Stone, of Missouri, offered an amendment which, leaving the duty on lead ore as fixed by the bill, provides that the combination of lead with silver in ores shall not exempt the lead therein from the duty. He contended that it was unfair that a cargo of ore, of which 51 per cent. was lead and 49 per cent. silver, should be

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, sustained the amend-

compelled to pay a duty, while, when the proportions were reversed, it could be admitted free. Mr. Reed, of Maine, referred to the recent speech made by Mr. Mills in New York, and said that that gentleman had been receiving, in certain Democratic papers, a good deal of praise for his manly boldness in resisting his constituents on the subject of wool; and he hoped that the gentleman would have the strength and bravery to get up and avow to the House what

his position was. Mr. Mills hoped that he would always have the courage to stand by his convictions and to utter his sentiments, and when he believed a thing to be true he would not cowardly run away from it when the enemy delivered his first show. What he had said in New York was what he said here and what he said to the people of his State. He hoped that his friends on the other side would have the same high courage, and would stand by their whisky platform and not run away from it. He saw some little intimation that the bill which the gentlemen on the other side were preparing was to make a flank movement on the whisky plank of the Chicago platform. They were going to stop at alcohol used in the arts, and make the balance of the reduction by a 50 per cent. cut on sugar. What had become of the declaration in the platform that the Republican party intended to repeal the internal revenue taxes before they took any particle of protection from any article? When the Re-publicans found that the Democratic battalions were on the march, they began to say that they did not want so much whisky, but would take some sugar in it. [Laughter.] His people in his State convention had indorsed him and his course, and would send him back to Congress. [Applause from the Democratic side.] He was no more afraid to stand before the Democrats of Tammany Hall than before the Democracy of Texas. It was as good in one place as another. It was good enough to lay out the Republican party in November, if that party had the courage to stand by its platform. [Applause.]

Mr. Reed expressed his disapproval of the remarks of the gentleman from Texas. He had

really expected, after the challenge he had given, that the gentleman would not mount the Republican platform, but the Democratic, and that at least he would represent the Republican platform aright if he had not the courage to represent the Domocratic platform correctly. He had supposed that the gentleman would reeat his speech of four years ago, in which he had said, "wealth, prosperity and power will bless the land that is dedicated to free men, free labor and free trade." [Applause on the Democratic side and laughter on the Republican.] Mr. Reed expressed his gratification at the applause on the Democratic side, because it showed that that side recognized the courage its leader had four years ago, but which he seemed to be deficient in to-day. [Laughter.] Instead of defining his position, the gentleman treated the House to a declamation of how brave he was, while he

really showed how brave he was not. He [Reed] did not know what the gentleman had said in New York, but he judged he had gone over for the purpose of denying that he was a free-trader. It was strange what an effect climate had on the gentleman's courage and forms

of expression. [Laughter.]
Mr. Mills said he would let his friend have the last word; and he therefore called for a vote.

But Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, desired to be heard, and he quoted from a former speech of Mr. Mills, from which he deduced the conclusion that it was the policy of the Democratic party to strike down duties until no duty would be left on any article that came in competition

with American production.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, in April last, in which he stated that he had been informed by an officer of the Edgar Thomson steel-works that in one year he had drawn out of that company as dividends the sum of \$1,500,000. This statement of Mr. Scott-he [Mr. Kelley | contradicted, and he related the details of the conversation between Mr. Scott and Mr Andrew Carnegie, which he had been instrumental in bringing about, in the course of which Mr. Carnegie had emphatically denied a former statement made by Mr. Scott that he [Mr. Carnegie] had received dividends amounting to \$1,500,000 from the Edgar Thomson steel-

The amendment offered by Mr. Stone, of Missouri, was rejected, as was also one submit-ted by Mr. Warner, of Missouri, restoring the present rate of duty on lead ore.

out which imposes a duty of 35 per cent. ad vaorem on pen-knives and razors, thus restoring the present rate. On motion of Mr. Mills a clause was inserted

fixing the rate on new type for printing at 15 per

cent. ad valorem.

On motion of Mr. Mills the clause was stricken

The sugar and molasses and confectionary clauses being reached, by agreement they were all considered together. After an understanding had been reached that a vote should not be taken to-day, Mr. Cannon, ot Illinois, offered an amendment striking out all of the sugar and ing the duties as follows: Sugars not above molasses paragraphs and inserting clauses fix-No. 16 dutch standard, syrups, etc., and all molasses testing not above 56 degrees, not otherwise provided for, are to be exempt from duty, in the event that no export duty is levied by the country of exportation. Sugars above No. 16 are to pay a duty of three-tenths of 1 per cent.; molasses above 56°, 2 cents per gallon; maple sugar, 2 cents per pound of crystallizable sugar contained; maple syrup or molasses, 4 cents per gellon: glucose, 1 cent per pound; sugar candy, not colored, 5 cents per pound. All other confectionery not enumerated, and on sugars, after being refined, when tinctured, colored or adulterated, and on all chocolate confectionery, 10 cents per pound, with a similar provision against an export duty. It is also provided that, to encourage domestic production, there shall be paid a bounty to United States producers of sugar from beets, sorghum and other cane raised in the United States as fallows: On sugar, 2 cents per pound of crystallizable sugar contained therein; on molasses above 56°, 6 cents

per gallon; not above 560, 4 cents. In supporting his amendment, Mr. Cannon alluded to the frauds which, he asserted, had grown up under the present law, and criticised the bill for perpetrating the fraud. The bill was better than the present law, but it was far short of what it ought to be. He commented on the fact that the Mills bill, as originally drawn, let in at the lower duty sugar under No. 16 dutch standard and prohibited the granting of drawbacks on the exportation of refined sugar. Why had the committee changed these provisions? He did not propose to stand in his place and charge any officials with fraud, but he did say that, from the report submitted by Secretary Manning, he had a right to believe that, in the matter of the importation of sugar, there

was fraud at every step.
Mr. Funston, of Kansas, suggested that the farmer who produced sorghum would not be protected, if sugar under No. 16 was admitted

Mr. Cannon replied that the total production of suguar in the United States was about 300, 000,000 pounds, nearly all made in Louisiana, and the production was decreasing. In seventeen years the value of the sugar imported into the United States was \$1,200,000,000. During these seventeen years, the duty paid had amounted to over \$700,000,000. Never since the government was founded had any article receive one-half the protection that sugar had received. Was it right to levy this tax on every man, woman and child in the United States to the amount not only of the duty of \$60,000,000 a year, but of the \$30,000,000 of the refiners' profits? To protect the refiners, and enable them to keep up the trust, and to protect the Louisiana planter, and the man who grew beets and sorghum? He did not think this was right. He did not mean to desert the Louisiana planter, or the sorghum growers of Kansas and Illinois. The protection now, on the average, was two cents a pound, and that duty produced an enormous revenue. The country got \$6,000,-000 of protection, and it cost \$90,000,000 to pay it. Let sugar under No. 16 come in free, and then let a policy be pursued which would give the Louisiana planter, the California beet grower, and the Kansas sorghum grower, as much protection as he received now. This the proposed amendment accomplished.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, spoke in support

of the amendment, and advocated the granting of bounties to sugar producers.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said that the agricultural interest of the country was in a state of depression; and just as that interest was begioning to be diversified by the raising of sugarbeets and sorghum, it was proposed that the whole policy of the government in relation to sugar should be changed, and that bounties should be granted. He did not believe in it. Mr. Peters, of Kansas, was opposed to the bounty system, for fear that capitalists, not knowing at what moment the bounty might be withdrawn, would hesitate to risk their money

he thought, would be much more stable than a Pending further debate the committee rose. and the House took a recess till 8 P. M., the evening session to be for consideration of pension

At the night session the House passed twenty

private pension bills, and at 10:30 P. M., ad

in the industry of sugar production. A tariff,

"Tippecanoe and Tariff, Too," and the Gas

Belt.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals We need a campaign rallying ery, and here it is: "Tippecanoe and Tariff, too," ought to set our song-writers and song-singers at work. And a campaign without good music is a dead failure.

Indiana's opportunity is here. One-fourth of our State is underlaid with what William L. Scott, the chairman of the national Democratic committee terms "the ideal fuel." This fuel should set a thousand factories at work within the next year, and our gas belt should become the New England or Manchester of Indiana. What Lancashire is to England, the gas country should be to the West. And every citizen of the gas belt should understand that the Mills bill is the first Democratic attack upon protec-tion. It is built upon the principle of "a half loaf, or even a slice, is better than no loaf." Every Democratic leader supporting it, except Randall, is a free-trader, and all the arguments in its support are drawn from the free-trade books. Scratch a revenue reformer of the Mills variety hard enough and you will bring free trade to the surface. The talk of "war taxes" never occurred to the Democratic party until this presidential year. The surplus has steadily gained, from 1885 to 1888, from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000, without a word of objection. They would not even consider the Morrison bill. Why? Because there was no necessity of talking about "a demoralizing surplus, and high taxes," until just before election. We must put our best tariff speakers in the gas-belt, and show its owners that the Mills bill, and free trade, is the death of their hopes. Kill protectection and our Indiana gas territory is worthless, except for local purposes. Establish protection as the settled American policy, and you may turn the swamps of Blackford and Tipton counties-to say nothing of Delaware, Grant, Jay, Henry, and a dozen other of their neighbors-into great hives of industry. Agricultural lands in these counties, that are to-day dear at \$30 and \$40, can, by the development of manufactories in the gas belt, within five years be made worth \$100 per acre. Every votor in this section of Indiana ought to be made bappy with "Tippecanoe and tariff, too." This year is his opportunity. D. P. BALDWIN.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 5, 1888. Real Estate Transfers.

Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., July 6, 1888, as furnished by Elliot & Butler, abstracters of titles, Room 23, Ætna

The Connecticut Mutual Life insurance in square 12, in J. M. Ray's subdivi-

Sarah Louthain to Lena Gehring, lot 35. in Ridenour's second addition..... 700.00 James F. McCormick to Albert J. Miller, part of lots 49 and 50, in McCarty's first West-side addition.

Elizabeth M. Tyner to Joseph W. Irwin, part of the southeast quarter of section 23, township 16, range 4 east, containing 48 acres.

Mary C. Hall to Meredith Nicholson, lot 8, in Elliott's subdivision of lot 27, in Henderson's addition. 1,850.90

Harry J. Milligan, trustee, to Anna K. Hammer, lot 1, in block 11, in S. A. 350.00 139, in Johnson & Hogshire's East Washington-street addition. John S. Spann et al. to Wilhelmina K. Smith. lot 452, in Spann & Co.'s 250.00

Chicago Tribune.

Woodlawn addition..... 425.00 Conveyances, 8; consideration......\$18,210.00

Harrison's Speech to the Tippecanoe Club.

Mr. Harrison's speech to the veterans of 1840 was felicitions. The spectacle was in a certain sense pathetic and impressive. Every one of these men was on the verge of or had passed, some a long time ago, the alloted span of life. In their youth, some of them in their prime, they had supported the candidacy of his dis-tinguished grandfather in a campaign unsurpassed before or since in the popular demonstra-tion which marked its progress to success. The unanimity and enthusiasm with which they pledged their support to the grandson showed the confidence they feel in him, and it was emphasized by their neighborly contiguity and long acquaintance with him. General Harrison cannot present a more acceptable credential to the people, or a higher testimonial of his own merit, than this voluntary indorsement of venerable men who are peculiarly qualified to judge of his character and ability. Their decision will carry great weight with it, and it will not be at all surprising if the same class of men all over Indiana, in every Northern and in some of the Southern States, are found imitating their example. There is magic yet in the name of Tippecanoe. "The great commotion, motion, motion" of 1840 has not yet subsided. It needs only the name of a Harrison to stir it up again and fill the gray-bearded veterans with the old-time zeal and enthusiasm. The sentiment of 1840 lives yet in 1888, and the log cabin, the hard cider barrel, and the coonskin may yet play an important part in this campaign and prove as disastrous to the Democrats as they did forty years ago.

THE many remarkable cures Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes are sufficient proof that it does possess peculiar curative powers.

MARRIAGES

DURHAM-EDWARDS-Married, at the residence of her uncle, D. W. Lovett, July 5, 1888, by the Rev. Gilbert, James E. Durham, of Russellville, Ind., and Ella J. Edwards, of this city.

McNEAL—On the evening of the 4th of July, Hel-en, infant daughter of I. V. and May McNeal.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Baptist.

PIRST BAPTIST CHURCH-NORTHEAST COR-ner Pennsylvania and New York streets. Rev. Reuben Jeffery, D. D., pastor. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; subject, "The Devotional Habits of Jesus." Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m. In the evening the congregation is invited to join it the union service at the First Presbyterian Church.

Christian. YENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH-CORNER OF O Delaware and Ohio streets. Rev. E. J. Gantz, pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. J. B. Smith. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

Congregational. DLYMOUTH CHURCH-CORNER MERIDIAN and New York streets. Oscar C. McCulloch, mi ister. Morning services will be suspended until fur-

ther notice. Special song service every Sunday evening. Organ will begin playing at 7:30. Service begins at 7:45. Mr. Jesse H. Brown will read a paper o-morrow evening on "The Over-soul." The following musical numbers will be given: Quartet, "God shall charge his angel legions;" Lucantoni. Duet, "The Lord is my Shepherd;" Smart. Quartet, "Father Almighty;" Costa. Solo, "Calvary;" Rodney. Sunday-school at 9:30 o'clock. All are invited.

Methodist Episcopal. TENTRAL AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of Central avenue and Budler street. Rev. J. H. Ford, D. D., pastor. The pulpit will be occupied at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. Ezekiel Taminosian, a native of Antioch. Syria, and at 8 p. m. by Rev. S. A. Keen, D. D. Class-meeting at 9:30 s. m. Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m.; W. D. Cooper, superintendent. Young people's meeting at 7 p. m. Strangers cordially invited.

Meridian and New York streets. Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., pastor, will preach at 10:30 a. m.; subject, "Prayer and Its Difficulties." The congregation will unite with other churches in the evening at the First Presbyterian Church. Sunday-school at 2:15 p. m. Class-meetings at 9:30 a. m. OBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH-CORNER D. Delaware and Vermont streets. Rev. S. A. Keen, D. D., pastor. 9 a. m., class-meetings; 10:30, a. m.,

ERIDIAN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORNER

preaching, theme, "Summer Religion; Its Perils; 2:15 p. m., Sabbath-school; 6:45, class-meetings; 7:45, preaching by Rev. J. E. Russ, of Canada. All cordially invited. New Church. NIEW CHURCH CHAPEL, 333 NORTH ALA-

bama street. Rev. E. D. Daniels, State missionary, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:45; subject, "Healing of the Lunatic." Also in the evening, at 8, subject, "Just and Right is He." Presbyterian. TABERNACLE CHURCH-CORNER OF MERIDian and Second streets. Rev. J. Albert Rond-

thaler, D. D., pastor. Morning services at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 2:15 p. m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor at 9:45 a. m. There will be no evening services. Rev. Otis A. Smith, of Frankfort, Ind., will preach the morning sermon.

CEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-CORNER of Cedar and Elm streets. R. V. Hunter, pastor. Preparatory services to-night and meeting of session to receive candidates for membership. Communion services to morrow morning. Subject for Sabbath evening sermon, "An Imperial Command." Sabbathschool at 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 3:30. Church union and social in the old church building, on Tuesday evening. Mid-week prayer-meeting on Thursday

TIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - SOUTH-I west corner Pennsylvania and New York streets. Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., pastor, will preach tomorrow at 10:45 a. m.; subject, "Providential Happenings." At 7:45 p. m., union service, at which Rev. John Baltzly will preach. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Society of Christian Endeavor will meet at 6:45 p. m. Weekly prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:45.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SANITARY HOME-AT 334 N. NEW JERSEY st., Indianapolis, Ind. Chronic diseases and diseases of women a specialty. The methods employed are electricity, Swedish movements, baths and other hygenic agents. RACHEL SWAIN, M. D. OTICE-TO CREDITORS OF A. AND J. C. S. N Harrison: By order of the Marion County Su-perior Court, in the case of Alfred Harrison vs. John C. S. Harrison, No. 32604, in Room 3 of said court, a dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid to creditors on presentation and satisfactory proof of claims to the

undersigned. All claims must be presented and proved within sixty days from July 1, 1888. ROB-ERT N. LAMB, Receiver of A. and J. C. S. Harrison. WANTED-SITUATIONS.

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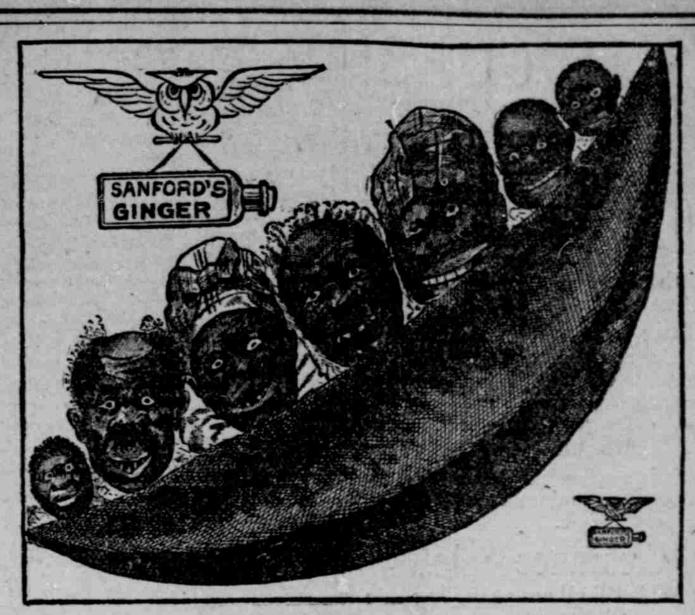
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